

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 25. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1814.

[Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
SMITH AND BICKLEY,
PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.
THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

GEORGE GEIB'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MUSIC STORE.

CORNER OF SHORT STREET AND POPULAR ROW.
HE returns his thanks to the public for the very distinguished liberality with which they have supported his Music Store and Seminary, since his residence in this place.

He has now on hand a stock of musical instruments of every description equal to any store of the kind in the union—all which he offers for sale at the Philadelphia prices with cost of carriage.

His PIANO FORTES are manufactured by John Geib & Son, who have made upwards of 5000, in Europe and America. The Piano Fortes will be warranted equal in tone and very superior in workmanship to any imported from Europe.

PIANO FORTES, as follow:
Eight Grecian Legged three stringed patent,
Six do. Legged two stringed round cornered patent.
Six do. Legged two stringed square cornered patent.
Four do. Legged two stringed plain do. patent.

Military instruments of every description for Bands, Drums, Pipes &c.

A very great and general collection of the most fashionable songs, waltzes, marches, cotillions, dances, &c. of the most celebrated composers. Music for full Orchestra, Quintettes, Quartettes, Trios, Duos, Solos, &c. for all instruments of music—with every composition of merit to be had in the union, with a very great selection of Flute and Violin music.

Progressive lessons and instruction books for all instruments, Roman, German and English fiddle strings, and Piano Forte wire.

Paris Manufactured Fancy Paper for Rooms, Velvet, Satin and Muslin with elegant bordering for do.

PICTURES—Historical, Naval, Religious, Sporting and Domestic.

Playing Cards of every quality.

The discount given in Philadelphia will be given to wholesale purchasers and musicians.

24-1f Lexington, June 13, 1814.

COLUMBIAN INN.

ASA WILLGUS informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT, in a large and elegant Brick House, in the town of Lexington, (Ky) on Short street, and immediately fronting the Court house, where he is determined to make every exertion, to render the situation of his Guests comfortable. His table shall be furnished with every luxury which the Lexington Market will afford; and his Bar shall be constantly supplied with the best Liquors, both foreign and domestic.

The Stables attached to the Columbian Inn are in the occupancy of Messrs. Patrick and Smith, and are sufficiently large for the accommodation of 80 or 90 horses. They have on hand and will constantly keep a supply of every kind of Forage the country will afford; no exertions shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may think proper to trust their horses to their care. Their Hostlers are all well experienced, in the management and attention necessary to be paid to horses. They have also a Coach sufficient for the conveyance of 6 or 7 passengers, which will run from this place to the Mudlick and Greenville Springs, or to any of the neighboring towns, at any time when a sufficient number of passengers will justify the trip.

Lexington, June 9, 1814. 24-1f

DAVID TODD

HAS just opened a new importation of GOODS from Philadelphia, at his stand in the stone house near the market house. He has COFFEE and Orleans SUGAR by the Barrel.

20 Lexington, May 16, 1814.

COTTON & SUGAR.

JUST received, 75 bales prime New-Orleans COTTON, 20,000 lbs. first quality SUGAR. For sale by

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, June 6, 1814. 23-1f

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the first of May, a negro fellow named BILLY, sometimes called MOSS—of a yellow complexion, round shouldered, 5 feet eight or nine inches high, a bad countenance, and liable to stammer in conversation. It is probable the above fellow conceals himself in Lexington or the neighborhood; he formerly belonged to Waller Overton, esq. The above reward will be given any person who will bring him home or put him in jail.

JOHN A. SCOTT.

Jessamine County, May 25, 1814. 22-1f

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of the best CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD for cash or on a short credit, at a reduced price.

Lexington, June 10, 1814. 24-1f

HOUSE SIGN, COACH & CHAIR PAINT.

TER, PAPER-HANGER, GLAZER, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he still continues the above business in all its various branches, and at his accustomed reasonable prices.

J. H. VOS.

June 13, 1814. 24-1f

MULES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell 28 first rate MULES or a part of them, apply to me, six miles east of Lexington.

LITTLEBERRY ELLIS.

June 9, 1814. 24-3

WOOD

WANTED immediately, for which I will give two dollars and twenty-five cents per Cord in cash; it must be sound, to burn bricks, and delivered at my Yard on High street.

NAT. GIST.

Lexington, June 9, 1814. 24-2f

FOR SALE.

A Complete northern built light 4 Horse WAGON, feed trough and cover, wrought steel skains and boxes—and Gear for two horses. It has been in use about 30 days. Apply to

N. BURROWES.

Lexington, June 13, 1814. 24-1f

FOR SALE,

4 Boxes paper Hangings assorted, at a small advance, on a credit. Also,

6 Kegs New-York Ink, of superior quality. Apply to

M'CALL & DOWNING.

Lexington, June 12, 1814. 24-3f

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

THE House and Lot 1 at present occupy—for terms apply to the subscriber,

J. H. VOS.

June 13, 1814. 24-1f

WE wish to hire

100 NEGRO FELLOWS,

For which we will give twelve dollars in cash, per month, until Christmas. Also a number of whitemen. They will be employed principally in clearing and fencing in ground near Louisville. Apply to Robt. Megowan, Lexington, or to the subscribers in Louisville.

J. GWATHMEY, Agt. Ohio

T. D. CARNEAL, Canal Com.

R. TODD, (r. s.) Paug.

May 13th. 24-3

BARBACUE.

THE subscriber will furnish a BARBACUE at his house on Monday the 4th of July next. Home materials will be used.—Price to gentlemen, one dollar and fifty cents.

RICHARD CHILES,

Living on Stroud's road, 8 miles fr. Lexington.

June 3, 1814. 23-4f

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my pasture on Davisfork of Elkhorn, at Troutman's mill, on the 6th inst. a Bay Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, black mane and tail, branded on the near shoulder P, and on the near thigh T. M. about four years old, well broke to the gear, natural trotter. Any person securing said mare and thief so that I get them, shall have the above reward, or four dollars for the mare alone—by me

PETER TROUTMAN.

June 9, 1814. 24-3f

WOOD, &c. WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 200 Cords of BLUE ASH or HICKORY, to be delivered at his Brewery, in the course of the summer and fall.

He also wishes to hire from next September or October, for six months or longer, four or five smart and active BLACK MEN, to work in the Brewery. None but those of good character will be engaged. For such, liberal wages will be given.

Wanted also to hire, by the year, a COOPER who understands making tight Casks. Liberal wages will be given for an attentive good workman.

JOHN COLEMAN,

Lexington Brewery.

Lexington, June 9, 1814.

FOR SALE at the Brewery, two large PUMPS, each 23 feet long, with Iron Rods and Bands complete. 24-1f

ADAMI W. CAMPBELL & Co.

HAVE commenced the SILVER PLATING business in all its branches, on Main street, in a white framed house, nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette. They have on hand and intend keeping a good supply of

STIRRUP IRONS, HARNESS MOUNTING, BRIDLE BITS, SADDLERY, &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash. Any gentleman wishing to purchase by wholesale can be supplied on the shortest notice, and a liberal deduction will be made.

24-1f Lexington, June 13, 1814.

PATENT PUMPS.

W. the subscribers, having obtained letters relative to a patent under the great seal of the United States, for well constructed double forcing pumps, do hereby notify the public that they have established our business, and commenced pump making at the house of Thomas Rolens, one and a quarter miles west of this town, where all persons desirous of being benefited by this machine are requested to call, and they shall be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Said pumps are so constructed that the water is raised by force with double the rapidity and with less strength than it is by the old suction pumps; it is likewise very seldom that they want repairing—and they are of infinite importance to those who own distilleries, breweries or salt springs, as they can be made to go with a horse and raise the water with more ease and twice as fast as the old pumps.

Since those people in which the majority of the United States have put confidence as rulers, have sanctioned these pumps, and by experiencing the usefulness of them, flatter ourselves that by selling them, we can highly compensate those who will please to favor us with their custom.

MOSES B. SWIFT,

THOMAS J. TONE, & Co.

Lexington, June 13. 24-4p

MERINO SHEEP—AT AUCTION

TWENTY FULL BLOODED MERINO SHEEP, Ten Ewes and Ten Rams—will be sold on Friday the fifteenth day of July next—Terms six months credit, approved negotiable paper. Five per cent discount for cash. Sale to take place at the Stone house on the Hill, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A part of the above flock was imported by Joseph S. Lewis & Co. Philadelphia—the residue raised by Lewis Sanders, who is the owner of the flock.

21-1-d.s

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

Mr. GASTON

PROPOSES giving his second FIREWORKS on the 6th of July next, and ASCENT OF A BALLOON, painted of the colours of the American flag, rising with a piece of Fireworks

The FIREWORKS consisting of the following pieces:

1. A turning Sun with a variety of colours; stopping about the middle of its rotation, will exhibit a fixed Sun, in grand Chinese fire.
2. Two Cascades, turning horizontally and changing into a vertical sun.
3. The grand Chinese Cascade; a vortex in Chinese and dazzling fire.
4. The great Snail in coloured fire, turning in a circle of fire, of different colours.
5. Mercury's wand, in a great illumination of colored fire, turning vertically, in brilliant Chinese fire.
6. The great double basket of Flora, turning into different forms in brilliant fire.
7. The great planet Venus, with 4 changes, viz:
 1. A Sun in brilliant fire.
 2. The Star in illumination.
 3. Five Suns, forming 4 points, one in the middle.
 4. The Star in grand Chinese fire.

All these pieces will be followed with the exhibition of the

TEMPLE OF INDEPENDENCE.

With three Porticoes in colored fire, turning, and fixed in brilliant shew; turning Globe in the upper center, with sixteen Stars. In the middle arch will be placed the bust of the immortal Hero of America.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

On his right, the Statue of Liberty—on his left, the Statue of Hope; the whole terminated with a battery in Mosaic work and cannonade, fire pots, and a large box of sky rockets. The BALLOON shall start at Sun down, and will be preceded by a cannon shot; the FIREWORKS will be announced by Three Sky Rockets, several of which will be fired between each piece of the fireworks.

Mr. GASTON intended his fireworks for the 4th of July, but has postponed them on account of the diversions and barbecues of the 4th, which would prevent the attendance of many persons to the exhibition of his fireworks, which will be the last for this season. Mr. G. will spare nothing to render the entertainment of that evening as agreeable as possible. He flatters himself with the patronage of a generous public.

21 Lexington, May 23, 1814

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will undertake to set Stills, Kettles and Boilers of every description and in the neatest manner—Likewise to build the Russian Stove, & a much approved patent stove or fire place for rooms, the same being a handsome ornament and will save at least fifty per cent in the expense of fuel; a certain cure for smoky chimneys. The person who will be at the expense of the first of the above mentioned fire place, shall have the work done gratis. Any person wishing to have a fire oven attached to their kitchen chimney, can have it done in the neatest manner. Enquire at messrs. Hay and Boardman's shoe store, main street.

SAMUEL COOLIDGE.

June 7, 1814. 24-3-1f

CRAWFORD & BOWES,

[Dyers and Scurvers.]

IN addition to the Blue Dyeing formerly executed in the old court-house and other parts of Lexington by HUGH CRAWFORD, and now in the house lately occupied by Jacob Boshart at the foot of Main Cross street bridge, nearest to Main street—CRAWFORD AND BOWES intend dyeing a variety of colours on silk, wool and cotton—such as Lady's silk dresses, shawls, hats, gloves, ribbons, &c.—family mourning, regimental uniforms and feathers—stains taken out of woollen cloths and scoured if required: all of which will be dressed in the neatest manner. Merchant's damaged goods dyed or dressed—Calico prints glazed in the Manchester manner—Manufacturers' yarns and cloth dyed or dressed, &c. &c.

16-1f April 18.

LAW OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person or persons claiming public lands in the Mississippi territory, south of the state of Georgia, under the act, or pretended act of the state of Georgia, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state for the payment of the late state troops, and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state and for other purposes," passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, who have exhibited the evidence of their claims to the secretary of state, for the purpose of having the same recorded in books of his office conformably to the act of congress passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "An act regulating the grants of lands, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee," shall be allowed until the first Monday of January next, to deposit in the office of the secretary of state of the United States, a sufficient legal release of all such claim or claims to the United States, and an assignment and transfer to the United States, of their right and claim to any sum or sums of money which by them or the persons from whom they or any of them have derived their claims was deposited or paid into the treasury of the state of Georgia, as the consideration of the purchase of the land for which their release of claim is deposited as aforesaid; and also a power to sue in the name of such claimant for any sum or sums of money assigned as aforesaid, and which shall have been unlawfully or fraudulently withdrawn from the treasury of the state of Georgia, such release, assignment, transfer and power to take effect on the indemnification of such claimants being made conformably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the

secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the attorney general of the United States (for the time being) shall be and they are hereby constituted and appointed a board of commissioners, to meet in the city of Washington, on the first Monday of January next; and, as soon as may be practicable thereafter, they or any two of them, are hereby fully authorized and required to adjudge and determine upon the sufficiency of the releases and assignments and powers to be executed and deposited in the office of the secretary of state in conformity with the foregoing section; and also to adjudge and finally determine upon all controversies arising from such claims so released as aforesaid, which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to, each other; and also to adjudge and determine upon all such claims under the aforesaid act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, as may be found to have accrued to the United States by operation of law: Provided, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause to be published for the period of three months before the said meeting, at least once a week in all the public newspapers in which the acts of congress are by authority published, notice of the purposes and of the time and place of such meeting.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said commissioners shall have made report to the president of the United States of the sufficiency of such releases and assignments, to the amount of at least nine tenths of the whole lands claimed by virtue of the sales made by the legislature of the state of Georgia to the respective companies hereafter enumerated, exclusive of such claims to the said lands as shall have vested in the United States by the operation of law, and shall have certified to him the names of the claimants, whose claims they have finally adjudged and allowed, and the respective and relative proportions on which they are entitled to the indemnity under and by virtue of this act the president shall be and he hereby is authorized and required to cause to be issued from the treasury of the United States, to such claimants respectively, (of convenient amount of circulation) certificates of stock, not bearing interest, and expressing on their face that the same are payable out of the first monies in the treasury of the United States, arising from the sale of public land in the Mississippi territory, after the money due to the state of Georgia and the expenses of surveying such lands have been satisfied.

To the persons claiming in the name of or under the Mississippi company, including such share or shares as may be found to have vested in the United States, and for which the United States are to be considered entitled to the respective proportions for the same, (and exclusive of all claims usually denominated in the former report of the commissioners aforesaid citizen's claims) a sum not exceeding in the whole three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To the persons claiming in the name of or under the Tennessee company, under the foregoing terms and restrictions, a sum not exceeding in the whole six hundred thousand dollars.

To the persons claiming in the name of, or under the Georgia Mississippi company, under the like terms and restrictions, a sum not exceeding in the whole one million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To the persons claiming in the name of, or under the Georgia company, under the like terms and restrictions, a sum not exceeding in the whole two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To the persons claiming under citizen's rights, including such share or shares as have already accrued to the United States by operation of law, or by the provisions of this act, and to which the United States are to be considered entitled to the respective proportions for the same, a sum not exceeding in the whole two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That any person having claims under either of the said companies, and entitled to indemnity by virtue of this act, shall receive such indemnity only in proportion to the amount of such claims: And provided also, That no claim shall be allowed or any indemnification made therefor, to any person or persons who have voluntarily surrendered the evidence of their claims to the said lands under the act of Georgia of the thirteenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, or under any subsequent act of the said state, and which at the time of the surrender would have vested the title in such claimants, had the title from Georgia been valid, or who have received the money deposited as the consideration of the purchase of said land thus surrendered; but all such lands shall be deemed and taken to be vested in the U. States, exonerated and discharged from all such claims without any further surrender or release whatever, and the dividends to be made to claimants who shall be entitled to the benefits of this act shall be lessened in proportion to the claim so surrendered or withdrawn: And provided also, That no person or persons nor the agent or trustee of any person or persons shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, who by himself, herself, or themselves, or by his, her, or their agent, or by any person or persons with privacy and consent of him, her, or them, shall have taken, received or withdrawn from the treasury of the state of Georgia any sum or sums of money, which had been paid and deposited as the consideration of the purchase of any of the aforesaid lands which person or persons at the time of the taking, receiving, or withdrawing of the said money, were or were not the bona fide claimant or claimants of the lands for the purchase of which the said money had been deposited; but all and every the share or shares of such person or persons so fraudulently drawing the money as aforesaid as may be found to have been claimed by such person or persons, at the time of recording in the office of the secretary of state the evidences of their claim or claims shall be vested in the United States, and the dividends to be made to the claimants entitled to the benefits of this act shall be lessened in proportion thereto: And provided also, That each and every person, before receiving the certificates of stock aforesaid, shall, after the two foregoing provisions have been read to him, take and subscribe the following oath, viz: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm as the case may be, that I have not, nor has any person for whose interest I now act, either as agent or trustee, or as executor, administrator, or heir at law, done and performed any act, which by the tenor of the two provisions I have heard read to me, would dis-

qualify me from receiving the indemnity afforded by the provisions of this act."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said certificates of stock shall be receivable in payment of the public lands to be sold after the date of such certificates in the Mississippi territory: Provided, That on every hundred dollars to be paid for such land, ninety-five dollars shall be receivable in said certificates, and five dollars in cash; Provided, That no person or persons making payment for lands in certificates, authorized to be issued by this act, shall be entitled to the discount for prompt payment now allowed by law to purchasers of public lands.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after such sufficient releases from the claimants to the United States shall be lodged in the office of secretary of state, as is herein before provided in this act, all such sum or sums of money, remaining in the possession of the state of Georgia, which may have been deposited as the consideration of the purchase of the said lands, together with such interest, if any there be, as may have accrued thereon, shall be set over and paid by the said commissioners to the state of Georgia, in part payment of the one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, stipulated to be paid by the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, in pursuance of the act of the state of Georgia of the 13th of Feb. one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, or of any subsequent act, shall have taken, received, or withdrawn, from the treasury of the state of Georgia, any sum or sums of money which had been paid or deposited as the consideration of the purchase of any of the aforesaid lands, which person or persons, at the time of receiving or withdrawing said sum or sums of money aforesaid, were not the bona fide claimants of the lands for the purchase of which said money had been paid or deposited, or if such person or persons had not, at the time the legal title vested in them, supposing the title of Georgia to have been valid, every such person or persons who shall have taken, received or withdrawn the money as aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged to have had and received the same to and for the use of the United States, and shall be and hereby are declared to be holden and liable to refund and pay to the United States, or to the treasury of the state of Georgia for the use of the United States, all such sum or sums of money so had and received as aforesaid, with legal interest from the time he, she, or they so received the same. And the aforesaid commissioners shall be and they are hereby further authorized and directed to examine into and investigate all cases coming within the purview of this section, and to claim such sum or sums of money to be paid to the United States as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and in case of the refusal to pay the same, to direct suits to be commenced for the recovery of the same, in such form and manner as shall be thought most advisable, making plaintiff or complainant as they shall think best either the United States, the claimants who shall have transferred to the United States their right of action against the aforesaid persons or the state of Georgia as bailee of the money so taken, received and withdrawn from the treasury of the said state: Provided, That if it should be thought advisable to institute the suits for the recoveries of the monies aforesaid in the name of the state of Georgia or of its proper officers, the consent thereto from the proper authority of the state of Georgia, shall be first had and obtained: And provided also, That the said suits shall be conducted at the proper expense of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized to apply to the governor of the state of Georgia for all such vouchers and testimony within the archives or treasury of the said state as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the legal estate in any of the said lands (supposing the said act of the legislature of the state of Georgia of the seventh of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, had been valid and effectual) shall be vested in any person or persons who at the time of the passing of this act shall be under the age of twenty one years, it shall be lawful for the guardian or guardians of such person or persons appointed in pursuance of the laws of the respective states in which such person or persons shall reside to execute for and in behalf of such person or persons and deposit in the office of the secretary of state of the United States the release, assignment and power mentioned in the first section of this act; which said release, assignment and power so executed and deposited as aforesaid, are hereby declared to be good and effectual to all intents and purposes, and that in case of fences covert claiming lands under the act or pretended act of the state of Georgia aforesaid, passed the seventh of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, it shall be lawful for the husband and wife to join in the execution of the release, assignment and transfer mentioned in the first section of this act, and that such release, assignment and transfer shall be good and effectual as to the interest of such wife: Provided, That the release, assignment and transfer executed as aforesaid, shall be acknowledged before a judge or justice of court of record, and shall have the attestation of such judge or justice, certifying that on the separate examination of the wife, she had acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons claiming lands under the aforesaid act, or pretended act of the state of Georgia, passed January seventh, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, shall neglect or refuse to compromise and make settlement of all such claim or claims in conformity with the provisions of this act, the United States shall be, and hereby are declared to be exonerated and discharged from all such claim or claims and the same shall be forever barred and no evidence of any such claim or claims, shall be admitted to be pleaded or allowed in evidence in any court whatever against any grant derived from the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 31, 1814—Approved,

JAMES ALBISON.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM ENGLAND VIA HALIFAX.

Boston, June 3.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday morning, in the eastern stage, brought Halifax papers of the 25th and 27th ult. to the editors of the *Palladium*, which announce the arrival there of a Packet from England, with London dates to April 19, which furnish the following

MOMENTOUS AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

[The Decrees of the French Senate of April 1 and 3, dethroning NAPOLEON, are required to connect the chain of events. We have not been able to find them. It is probable they were not received from Halifax.]

IMPERIAL COURT OF PARIS.
The Imperial Court has adopted the following Decree:

The Court, seeing all the value of the efforts, which have at length delivered France from a tyrannical yoke:

Penetrated with respect and admiration for the august sovereigns, who are the models of disinterestedness and magnanimity:

Expressing also their profound love for the noble race of Kings, who, for eight centuries, have constituted the happiness of France, and who, alone, can bring back peace, order and justice in a country to which the secret wishes of all have never ceased to invoke the lawful Sovereigns:

Decree that they adhere unanimously to the decree of dethronement of Bonaparte and his family, pronounced by a decree of the Senate of the 3d inst. and that faithful to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, they desire with all their hearts the return of the Head of the House of Bourbon to the hereditary throne of St. Louis.

The First President,
(Signed) **SEGUIER.**
DUPLES.

The Mayor, Assistants and Members of the Municipal Council of Versailles, have addressed to the Provisional Government a letter, in which they demand the restoration of that ancient dynasty which promises us days of justice and happiness; they express at the same time their gratitude and admiration of the august Sovereigns of Europe, who offer so generously to the French, liberty, honorable peace, and the heir of our kings.

The public is informed, that the audiences of his Excellency the General in Chief, Military Governor of Paris, Baron de Sacken, will henceforth take place only between 9 and 12.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT DECREE.

1. That all the emblems, cyphers and arms, which have characterised the Government of Bonaparte, shall be suppressed and effaced, wherever they exist.
2. That this suppression shall be executed exclusively by persons delegated by the authority of the police, or municipality, without the zeal of individuals assisting in it or preventing it.
3. That no address, proclamation, public journal or private writing shall contain injurious expressions against the government overthrown, the cause of the country being too noble to adopt such means.

PARIS, April 6.—H. M. the Emperor of Russia, as soon as he was informed of the change in the French Government, produced by the Senate, proposed, in the name of the allied powers, to Napoleon Bonaparte, to choose a place of residence for himself and family. The duke of Vicenza was directed to carry the proposal to him. It has been dictated chiefly by the desire of the allied powers to stop the effusion of blood, and by the conviction, that if adopted by Napoleon, the work of general peace, and the re-establishment of the internal repose of France, would be but the work of a day.

London Gazette Extraordinary, }
Sunday, April 10.

Foreign Office, April 9.

DISPATCHES have this day been received from Lord Cathcart, announcing the **ABDICATIONS** of the Crowns of FRANCE & ITALY, by NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in terms of which the following is a translation:

"The Allied Powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the Peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his Oath, declares, that he renounces for himself and his Heirs, the Thrones of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make for the interest of France.

"Done at the Palace of Fontainebleau, the day of April, 1814.

Foreign Office, April 16

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from Lord Castlereagh, addressed to Earl Bathurst:—

Paris, April 13, 1814.

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that MONSIEUR made his public entry yesterday, and was received with the utmost cordiality by the whole population of Paris. It was deemed more expedient that the solemnity should be purely French, the Allied Sovereigns did not therefore attend, nor did any of the troops join the cortege; but as the BOURBON family had been so long resident in England, I thought I should neither incur the displeasure of the Prince Regent, nor give occasion to any injurious comment, by meeting his Royal Highness at the barrier, and accompanying him into Paris. The whole of the British mission here present attended, and with the Field

Marshals of the Empire, were close to his person, whilst he traversed the town amidst the applause of the people.

From the London Courier, of April 19.

The first mail, from Paris direct, arrived this morning. We received Paris papers to the 17th containing intelligence of great interest and importance.

The Provisional Government is dissolved, and by a Decree of the Senate, the government of the Kingdom has been conferred upon Monsieur, until the arrival of Louis XVIII. and his acceptance of the Constitution.—The Decree was presented to him by the Senate in a body, on the evening of the 14th. M. TALLEYRAND made an appropriate Speech, to which Monsieur replied.

The Emperor of Austria entered Paris in style on the 15th. He was met by the Emperor Alexander and King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, and received at the barrier by Monsieur and an immense concourse of persons. His Imperial Majesty took up his residence at the Hotel Charost, since called the Borgehe palace.

Many of the attendants of Bonaparte have refused to accompany him, even his favorite Mameluke.—Generals Bertrand and Desnouilles, and one more officer, go with him.

Part of the Allied troops from Paris, left France to recross the Rhine.

Sieyes, Champagny, Savary, Maret, and many other civil and military officers have sent in their adhesion. Addresses and dispatches flow into Paris from all parts of France.

The gallant Blucher has been obliged from ill health, to retire from the command of the Silesian army.

The Mars, French vessel, arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, with two deputies, sent to invite Louis XVIII. to take his departure for France in the Palanais. The deputies set off immediately for Hartwell.

Some conversation took place yesterday in Parliament, upon the papers relative to the negotiation at Chatillon. On account of the late glorious events, Ministers deemed it improper to produce them now, a new negotiation having commenced, which promises the happiest effects. They would, indeed, exhibit to us the frantic obstinacy of Bonaparte, in persisting in demands of the most extravagant nature.

"Champagny, Duke of Cadore; Savary, Duke of Rovigo; and Count Molt, are at Paris, and have signed their adhesion."

ISLAND OF ELBA.

It is said Napoleon is to retire to the island of Elba, in the Mediterranean, on a pension of 24 or 25,000l. sterling per annum. This island is situated between the island of Corsica and the coast of Tuscany. It is from 25 to 30 leagues in circuit, with a population of 13,700 souls. It contains two excellent harbors, Porto Ferrajo and Porto Longone.

LONDON, April 19.

This morning's mail arrived at the Post-Office in Lombard-street, direct from Paris. The utmost possible tranquillity prevailed in that capital. Great harmony among all ranks. Adhesions to the new government flow in daily.—Sir C. Stewart had left Paris on a special mission to Marshal Soult and Lord Wellington. Bonaparte continues at Fontainebleau; his excuse is a cutaneous disorder, which requires the use of the Bath. The Archduchess of Austria, Maria Louisa, has not joined him; she is at Rambouillet, with her son, and is about to have an interview with her father, the Emperor of Austria.

Orders have been given for the blockading squadron off the several French ports, to return into Portsmouth and Plymouth.

Preparations are already making for reducing our several war establishments. Orders have been issued for disbanding the militia on the 24th of June.

The Archduchess MARIA LOUISA, it is now said does not accompany Bonaparte to Elba, but retires to Guastalla, in Italy, where she will reside, and take the title of Archduchess of Guastalla. It seems probable that a formal divorce will, at no distant period, be pronounced between them.

Louis XVIII, having declared his readiness to accept the French crown and constitution, under such arrangement as the authorities of the country shall think fit, his majesty, it is expected, will depart in a few days. His royal highness the duke of Clarence, admiral of the fleet, it is expected, is to command the royal yacht, which has been ordered by the admiralty to be prepared for the occasion.

His majesty, we understand, would prefer being crowned at Rheims, according to the custom of the kings his ancestors; but the cathedral is too old and decayed. The ceremony is, however, to be performed by the venerable archbishop of Rheims, who is upwards of ninety years old. His majesty will be accompanied to France by the duchess of Angoulême, count de la Châtre, his secretary duc de Grammont, and a select number of the emigrant nobility.

Her majesty is expected to be in town, to be present at the fête to be given to Louis XVIII by the prince regent.

Sir Charles Stewart's despatch of April 1, stated that Bonaparte was at Fontainebleau with 40 or 50,000 men; and the last accounts (April 19) still left him there.—Although it was said he was to retire to the island of Elba, with only three offi-

cers, even his favorite Mameluke having refused to follow him, yet we hear of no preparations for his departure. It does not appear that the Empress is to accompany him. At the last dates, she was at Rambouillet, with her son; and it was said, was shortly to have an interview with her father, the Emperor of Austria. It appears that the Emperor of Austria entered Paris on the 15th April.

The article by which Bonaparte is said to have abdicated the throne, bears no signature, nor day of the month.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumbering at his back"

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1814.

We publish the Declaration of Independence at this early period, that it may reach our subscribers throughout the state before the celebration of the Fourth of July—it being usually read at that celebration.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

BY THE

REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:
A DECLARATION.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL; that they are endowed by their creator with certain UNALIENABLE RIGHTS; that among these are LIFE, LIBERTY, and the PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good:

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them:

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only:

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into a compliance with his measures:

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people:

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within:

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose, obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands:

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing assent to laws, for establishing judiciary powers:

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries:

He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out our substance:

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures:

He has affected to render the military

independent of, and superior to, the civil power:

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murder which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the forms of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever:

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us:

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people:

He is at this time, transporting large bodies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation:

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands:

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and condition:

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act, which may define a TYRANT, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people:

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections, and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind; enemies, in war; in peace, friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the supreme judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions; DO, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES;—that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion, between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

ATTESTED,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE

Josiah Bartlett, Mathew Thornton.

William Whipple, **MASSACHUSETTS BAY.**

Samuel Adams, Robert T. Paine.

John Adams, Elbridge Gerry.

Stephens Hopkins, William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.

Roger Sherman, William Williams,

Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott,

NEW-YORK.

William Floyd, Francis Lewis,

Philip Livingston, Lewis Morris.

NEW-JERSEY.

Richard Stockton, John Hart,

John Witherspoon, Abraham Clark,

Francis Hopkinson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Robert Morris, George Clymer,

Benjamin Rush, James Wilson,

Benjamin Franklin, George Rose.

John Morton.

DELAWARE.

Cesar Rodney, George Read.

Thomas M'Kean.

MARYLAND.

Samuel Chase, Charles Carroll, of Car.

VIRGINIA.

George Wythe, Thomas Nelson, Jr.

Richard Henry Lee, Francis L. Lee,

Thomas Jefferson, Carter Braxton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William Hooper, John Penn.

Joseph Hewes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Edward Rutledge, Thomas Lynch, Jr.

Thomas Heyward, Jr. Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA.

Burton Gwinnett, George Walton.

Lyman Hall.

The Fall of Napoleon.

There is now no barrier between our country and our deadly enemy, the British. We must rely upon ourselves: every citizen must expect now to perform his duty to his country.

Temporizing in the administration or in congress cannot any longer be called by the mild name of moderation—it cannot deceive—it will be called TREASON—and will be treated as such, if there be virtue in this people.

Read fellow citizens the follow article from an English print:

LONDON, April 8.

AMERICA.

"Ministers, it is said, have given the American Commissioners to understand, that they will enter into no discussions with them, until the question of the hostages has been disposed of, as they are determined it shall make no part of the negotiations for peace.

"Twenty-five thousand troops are forthwith to be transported to America; and, already, the public mind is prepared for the exertion of all our strength in bringing back that froward people to unconditional submission."

Yes, "UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION" are the terms, and the only terms on which we are to have peace—so long as British power continues, what it now is.

KWAKES in the disguise of Patriots have told us that the happiness of this country depended upon the destruction of Bonaparte. Those disguised scoundrels will now tell us that the happiness of our country depends upon "unconditional submission" to England!

Fellow-citizens will you be forever deceived?

Mr. Madison and our representatives in congress have been constantly running after the British to coax them into peace. The *Seaman's-bill* was a peace-begging measure—and our peace embassies will not read very well in history. But impartial Americans—you that have a feeling for your country, which is greater than any attachment for any individual, & which therefore entitles you to the proud appellation of PATRIOTS—say, why has not the executive commanded the Lakes long ago?

This was within his power almost at any time since the war—but now the contest appears as doubtful there as ever. We seem to be at war merely for the fun of fighting.

Let the energies of England be directed solely to this country—and give her the command of the Lakes,—a British force upon the seaboard and an Indian one on the frontiers will bring the war "home" in reality. Nothing but the immediate command of the Lakes and conquest of Canada as far as Montreal can prevent the Indian war. As to the British war we must meet them and beat them—OR, be their slaves.

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 12, 1814.

"The most astonishing events have occurred in Europe. They almost exceed human belief, and baffle all human calculation—we must now expect the worst—we must now unite or perish—no alternative is left us. The subjugation of this country will be attempted, and the Alleghany must be the barrier of freedom—France is unworthy herself and the great man who ruled her—Talleyrand has betrayed his friend and proved himself to be a scoundrel.—You have the official accounts. Comment is unnecessary.

"Barney's squadron is blockaded in the Patuxent. The militia and regulars have been ordered out to his assistance. Letters from Pensacola state that the governor has received orders from the Havana, to furnish the Creeks with arms, ammunition, &c. which they have received. London papers state the immediate embarkation of 10,000 troops for Halifax, and 25,000 for Quebec. Sackett's Harbor is still blockaded—beside the 2 frigates from England, the enemy have got an 80 gunship on the stocks. Com. McDonough is no longer in difficulty, but has the free range of the lake: A report has just reached us that com. Barney has captured a Razee that ran aground in the Patuxent."

BOSTON, JUNE 4,

Saturday evening.

Latest from FRANCE & ENGLAND.

A gentleman arrived in town this day from Burlington, who favored me with a Montreal paper of the 28th ult. containing London dates to the evening of the 22d of April, and Paris to the 18th—three days later than by the arrival at Halifax—received by an arrival at Quebec. Extracts follow.

Paris, April 18th—"Nothing more clearly proves how guilty those persons have made themselves, who have dared to intercept the orders and the dispatches of government since the 1st of this month, than the new and useless effusion of blood which took place at Toulouse on the 10th inst.

Marshal Duke of Dalmatia, notwithstanding the precaution taken by the Provisional Government, to give him a speedy knowledge of the great events which have restored peace to France and Europe; not having received any information of them, accepted the battle, and new wreaths of cyprus are joined to fresh laurels. The two armies so full of mutual esteem, the consequence of valor, have engaged each other, & the French troops after an heroic resistance had evacuated Toulouse. We have to regret the death of Gen. Taubin, General of Division, and the severe wounds of Gens. Harispe and

Bourot, Gens. Berlier and Gasquet, the col. of the 10th infantry of the line, and M. Morlincourt, commanding battalion of artillery, are also wounded."

The Courier, who carried to the South of France, the news of Bonaparte's de- thronement, having been detained upon the road, it is affirmed that on the eleventh there was a bloody battle between Lord Wellington and Marshal Soult, the allies remained masters of the field of battle.

The indisposition of Bonaparte had at first appeared very serious, and Dr. Courvisat repaired to Fontainebleau, but the patient is doing better, and he was de- cidedly to set off to day to the place of his destination. He is accompanied by the English Col. Campbell, the Russian Gen. Ideswaloff, a Prussian and Austrian Gen. and an escort of 1500 men of the allied troops.

It is affirmed that the fate of the Roman states and of Tuscany is determined—the former are to be given back to the Pope, and Tuscany will be restored to the Grand Duke of Wurtzburg.

Paris, April 17th.—This morning Bonaparte at last set off from Fontainebleau.

It is affirmed that he yesterday de- manded three Libraries, that of Fontainebleau, that of the Council of State, and his private Library at the Tuilleries, & besides, all his carriages to the number of 160.

Paris, April 17th.—It is said that Bona- parte set off at length on the 15th, at four in the afternoon, for the Isle Elbe.

Fontainebleau, April 15th, A. M.—Bona- parte, though sick, reads every day the Paris papers. His hand trembles while he reads them, and his unsteady eye rapidly runs over them. He seems still to look for the extravagant and ridiculous praises, with which they did not cease to load him. Alas he finds there now only tardy and painful truths. His physical and moral dejection shews with what anxiety he supports the burthen, and how impatient he is under it.

Sometimes forgetting that he has acted his part, and that he has ceased to be the hero, *par excellence*, he flies into a pas- sion and threatens with the height of his anger, the audacious wretches who dare to speak to him so disrespectfully.

Then coming to himself and recollect- ing that he is no longer the redoubtable Napoleon, he exclaims in agony, "If I had been told three years ago, an hun- dredth part of what I hear now, I should be still upon the throne."

The foregoing is all the information the paper contains worth communicating.— Nothing of American affairs is even men- tioned.

Portsmouth, (Eng.) April 18.—The Eagle 74, Admiral Freemantle, is to sail immediately from the Downs, to escort the King of France to Boulogne.

The King of France entered London on the 20th April in his royal character, and was received at the house appointed for that purpose, by the Prince Regent, who delivered to him an address.

Messrs. GALLATIN & BAYARD were in London, 17th April. No news had been received of the arrival of Messrs. CLAY and RUSSELL.

The latest accounts from London state, that 25,000 troops were about embarking for Quebec, and 10,000 for Halifax.

Commodore Macdonough's fleet had arrived at Plattsburg.

Quebec, May 27.—His Majesty's troop ship Dover, is below with troops and sail- ors from England. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL TOPLIFF.

A letter from Halifax, dated the 26th May, says, "The Spring ships from Eng- land, about 20 in number, arrived this day but bring nothing later from Europe.— Bills on England are now here at 15 per cent."

Philadelphia, May 31.

We learn via Halifax that the name of the island fortifying by the brave and enterprising Commodore Porter is Timor, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the east of Gtolo, to the south of Ternote. It is seventeen miles in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence.

We have accounts from Sackett's Har- bor to the 23d, at which time it was block- aded by the British squadron.

A BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.

Copy of a Letter from Gen. Gaines to the Secre- tary of War.

Head-quarters, Sackett's Harbor, May 30, 1814.

SIR—Maj. Appling of the 1st rifle re- giment, with a small detachment under his command for the purpose of protect- ing the naval stores coming from Os-wego, having got safely into Sandy Creek, was this morning attacked by a detach- ment from the British navy; and after an action of 10 minutes, beat and captured the whole of the enemy's force, without the loss of a man except one Indian.

The loss of the enemy is 13 killed, 28 wounded, and 133 taken; with four large and as many small boats. Amongst the prisoners are two Post Captains, four Lieutenants of the navy, one Captain of marines and 2 Lieutenants, and two Mid-shipmen. The captain of Marines and one Midshipman are badly wounded.

Major Appling's detailed report will be forwarded as soon as received.

Most respectfully, I am, &c

G. P. GAINES,

Brig Gen. Comdg.

The Hon. Gen. John Armstrong,

Department of War, Washington.

Nashville, June 14.

THE CREEK WAR NOT OVER.

Col. Blanchard, aid de-camp to his Excel- lency Gov. Holmes of the Mississippi territory arrived in Nashville yesterday, and informs us that intelligence was received from Pensacola brought by two gentlemen immediately from there, that between the 12th and 15th of May, 2,500 hostile Creek Indians were at Pen- sacola, and received there, arms, powder and lead, from the governor, and that McQuinn was among the number.

As Col. Blanchard passed through the Choctaw nation he learnt a party of that tribe had gone against the hostile Creeks.

The furnishing the above mentioned Indians with arms and ammunition is certainly an act of hostility in the governor of Pensacola; but his hostility is still more glaring in the fol- lowing affair. A short time since two men deserted from the U. S. army (3rd regiment) but previously to leaving the camp they con- trived to steal the public and private papers of Col. Russel, with which they proceeded to Pensacola, and there delivered them to the governor.

Col. Russel when informed where his papers were sent an officer to the governor requesting the restitution of them, who promptly re- fused to return them to the Col. In time of ac- tual hostilities we have understood that the of- ficers of adverse armies always pay some re- spect to the papers of each other that fall into their hands—they are held sacred. We have often said it, and still repeat the remark, there is as much friendship in the Creeks as in the Spaniards who are under British influence. The Indians now at Pensacola are probably McQuinn's party and the Siminoles—they can not be any of those from the upper towns we imagine. The following letter from a gentle- man of respectability confirms the disposition of the Spaniards.

Extract of a letter from George S. Gains, esq. to his Excellency Governor Blount, dated Fort St. Stephens, May 14, 1814.

It is reported (and indeed the report has come so straight it cannot be doubted) that the Captain General of the Havannah has lately ordered the governor of Pensacola to supply the Indians with arms and ammunition to carry on the war against us, and that the vessel that brought the order brought also the means. But I trust that their assistance has come too late to do us much injury.

Gen. Harrison, Governor Shelby, and Governor Cass, are the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, to arrange the treaty with the north-western In- dians. Colonel Johnson and the Hon J. Mor- row, were first appointed, but being members of Congress, the two offices were considered incompatible.

COMMUNICATION.

At this alarming crisis it is time to quit scolding the enemy, and prepare to fight. It is time to quit muster frolics, and make mustering a duty and a business. To this end would it not be well FOR THE WHOLE NA- TION to form into volunteer companies and drill three or four hours every week, for with- out discipline courage is little more than PAS- SION without POWER.

THE EAGLE.—We have received the first and second numbers of a weekly paper called THE EAGLE, published at Maysville, in this state.—The bold and independent spirit which this new paper breathes, forms a striking contrast with the dull and inept eulogies of men— which unfortunately, is too characteristic of the state of the press in our times. Men should be supported as the organ of sound prin- ciples—on any other ground to support them, is base servility.

The Steam-Boat Buffalo arrived at Maysville on Thursday in 48 hours from Pittsburgh.— This Boat we understand is to run between Louisville and Pittsburgh.—By a gentleman who came passenger in the Buffalo we are in- formed that news had just reached Pittsburgh as he left it, that Com. Chauncey had attacked the British squadron on Lake Ontario, and had taken five vessels.—Union.

JAMES TRUE, esq. will serve the people of this county in the next Legislature if elected.

MARRIED.—On Sunday, 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Badin, Mr. HENRY BAKER, of Vir- ginia, to Miss LETITIA WHITE, daughter of Mr. Daniel White of this vicinity.

On Monday, 12th inst. by the same, Mr. ROBERT WARDEN, to Miss CATHERINE LEWIS, both of this place.

New-York, June 2.

We have seen a letter from Boston of the 28th ult. stating, that at a recent public sale of Merino sheep, the ewes sold for from 77 to 176 dollars—99 of them for from 80 to 141.—The bucks, lowest 80, and the highest 176 dol- lars—19 sold for from 89 to 128. These sheep were not any of the celebrated Spanish flocks, but the wool was very fine.

ALBANY, May 31.

From Champlain.—We learn that com. Macdonough sailed from the mouth of Otter Creek on Friday last, with a force competent to meet the enemy, who re- mained near the lines, and who will prob- ably, on Macdonough's approach, retire into the Sorel.

From Sackett's Harbor, we have no- thing of interest. The enemy remained off the Harbor; some small detachments had landed at different points, to recon- noitre and plunder. The Superior is nearly fitted for sea, and the new ship will be launched next week. The naval stores were progressing by land.

Progress of the Manufactures in Massachusetts.

During the last session of the Legisla- ture of Massachusetts no less than twenty seven manufacturing companies were incorporated, viz.—twenty-four for the manufacture of Cottons, Woolens and Linens, one for Porcelain and Glass, one for Files, & one for Wire.

Unexampled Perfection in Mechanics.

In a late Boston Daily Advertiser, Messrs Hezekiah Healy and Josiah Corbin advertise their "NEW PATENT WATER LOOM." Among other ingenious improvements, they state, that "the Loom will SPEAK for itself."

BOARD OF APPEAL.

THE Trustees of the town of Lexington, will again meet at Mr. John Kieser's, on Monday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock in the evening, to hear the complaints of those Citizens who find themselves aggrieved by the Assess- ment on their property. 1t

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE. A NEGRO WOMAN, acquainted with Washing and Cooking.—enquire at this office. 25-1f June 20th, 1814.

WANTED TO HIRE. A MALE or FEMALE SERVANT, about 12 years of age, for a child's nurse. The high- est price will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

NOTICE. ALL persons having demands against the estate of J. W. Brand, dec. are request- ed to present them; those indebted will please make immediate payment. GEO. CLARKE, } Adm'rs. THO. SMITH, } Lexington, June 21, 1814. 25-3t

FRESH CHEESE & OYSTERS 25-1f at H. TERRASS'S SHOP.

I WANT to purchase a NEGRO GIRL about 12 years of age—She must be of good character. JOSEPH BUCHANAN.

BANK SHARES—FOR SALE. FIFTY SHARES in the Bank of Kentucky. LEWIS SANDERS June 21st, 1814. 25-1f

STOLEN ON the night of the 15th inst. out of a lot near Lexington, Ky. a BAY HORSE, about five- teen hands high, heavy made, with white ring on each ear about midway, black main and tail, the tail is a switch, about eight years old, shod all round, works free, swelled behind the carcas tho' the pole evil was about to raise, supposed to be stolen by a man of the middle size who was seen lurking about the town lots. Any person who will deliver the horse and thief to me, shall receive 20 dollars, or for the horse alone, ten dollars. JAMES VINSON. 25-3t June 20.

LOTTERY.

FOR THE DISPOSAL OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, SCARCE BOOKS, AND FINE TONED VIOLIN.

SCHEME.

- | | | |
|----------|--|-------------|
| 1 Prize | A most excellent Violin valued at \$100 | is \$100 00 |
| 2 Prizes | Beautiful views from na- ture, elegantly framed, at \$75 each | 150 00 |
| 2 do. | Highly finished emble- matical figures, Harmo- ny and Meekness, at 60 dollars each | 120 00 |
| 2 do. | Romantic Scenes, embel- lished with Banditti, highly picturesque, at \$45 each | 90 00 |
| 2 do. | Rural subjects. Children feeding chickens and goats. Framed & Glaz- ed, \$25 each | 60 00 |
| 1 do. | A beautiful view of the State Lion Works, do. do. \$20 | 20 00 |
| 5 do. | Very interesting views in the United States, do. do. \$18 each | 90 00 |
| 4 do. | Landscapes. Morning, Evening, Autumn, & a view, do. do. \$15 each | 60 00 |
| 2 do. | Do Windsor Castle and Batton bridge, views England, do. do. \$10 each | 20 00 |
| 2 do. | Do New-York & Rich- mond, without frames. \$7 50 each | 15 00 |
| 4 do. | Do Fancy subjects, by Paul Sandely, do. do. \$5 each | 20 00 |
| 5 do. | Flower Pieces, colored from nature, intended for screens, do. do. \$2 50 each | 12 50 |
| 25 do. | Prints of various inter- esting subjects, without frames, \$3 each | 50 00 |
| 18 do. | do. do. do. do. do. \$1 50 each | 27 00 |
| 20 do. | do. do. do. do. do. do. \$1 each | 20 00 |
| 11 do. | do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. 50 cents each, | 5 50 |
| 1 do. | Of Books—Gravesend's Mathematical Elements, 2 vol. 20 dollars | 20 00 |
| 1 do. | Of Gregory's Euclid, Greek and Latin, Folio, 1 vol. \$16 | 16 00 |
| 1 do. | Of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia, 4to 1 vol. 12 dollars | 12 00 |
| 1 do. | Of Halley's Astronomy, 4to 1 vol. 12 dollars | 12 00 |
| 1 do. | Of De P Hospital's Conic Sections, 4to 1 vol. 8 dollars | 8 00 |
| 1 do. | Of Potter's Antiquities, embellished with plates, 8vo. 2 vol. \$7 50 | 7 50 |
| 1 do. | Of Martin's Philosophy, do. do. 8vo. 1 vol. 3 dollars | 3 00 |
| 1 do. | Of Davidson's Virgil—Latin and English, 8vo. 1 vol. 2 dollars | 2 00 |
| 1 do. | Of Browne's Viridarium Poeticum, 8vo. 1 vol. 1 dollar 50 | 1 50 |
| 5 do. | Of Walker's Dictionary, Hist. America, Blair's Lectures, 1 dollar each | 3 00 |
| 2 do. | Of Percival's Tales, Buc- kanan's Synta, 50 cents, each | 1 00 |

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

Drawing to be on Wednesday, the 27th of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the prizes delivered immediately after the draw- ing. Tickets to be purchased of Mr. William Es- sex, Jr.—Mr. L. Hawkins—Mr. D. Bradford—Mr. Usher, Senior—Mr. L. Sanders.

MANAGERS.

Mr. J. BRADFORD, Capt. FOWLER, Mr. D. BRADFORD, Mr. C. COYLE, Mr. Usher, Senior.

Mr. ROBINSON, Agent. 25-1f June 20

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MANAGERS.

Mr. J. BRADFORD, Capt. FOWLER, Mr. D. BRADFORD, Mr. C. COYLE, Mr. Usher, Senior.

Mr. ROBINSON, Agent. 25-1f June 20

T. H. PINDELL has received a consign- ment of best Pittsburgh GRASS SCYTHES, which he offers at \$22 per dozen. 25-1f Lexington, June 20, 1814.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Lexington, on the 10th inst. two Bay Horses, one about 15 hands and a half inch high, a star in the forehead, some saddle spots, a heavy mane and shod before, in pretty good order, he is five years old. The other is four years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, a star and snip, the near hind foot white, some grey hairs mixed in his mane and tail, had three light shoes or plates on when he went away—very spirited and hard to be caught; the above reward will be paid to any person on the delivery of said horses to the subscriber. FRAS. KRICKELL. 25-1t June 20th, 1814

ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Town of Lexington, held on the 3th of May, 1814.

BE it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, That in order the better to give the citizens a more equal choice of provisions, and to prevent fraud being practised, either in offer- ing light or unwholesome provisions for sale, or in passing base money before day-light, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to buy or sell any provisions or other articles in the market house, its bounds, or streets at- tached thereto, before day-light on market mornings—but may sell and purchase articles bro't to market on the evenings previous thereto, until the dusk of the evening, under the present regulations of the market; nor before the clerk of the market shall give notice that market has begun. And any person or persons either buying or selling, or contracting to buy or sell, within the bounds aforesaid, any pro- visions or other articles, before such notice is given, shall be fined in a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than ten dollars, for the use and benefit of the town aforesaid. And for that purpose shall be collected by the clerk of the market and paid over to the treasurer of the town aforesaid.

By order of the Board Attest, 25-3t PETER I. ROBERT, Clk.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Propose to publish in the town of Lexington, Ky. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED

THE WESTERN MONITOR.

THE Editors will not trouble the public with a long detail of their political sentiments—they are Republicans. In general they approve of the administration of Washington, and especially his political opinions as given in his farewell address to the people of the United States.

We adopt Mr. Jefferson's principle of rota- tion in office. Long continuance in office tends to corrupt men. They become more devoted to the purposes of individual and party ag- grandizement than to the public good; more engaged in providing offices and contracts for themselves and friends, than attentive to the interest of the community.

We believe that our public affairs are and have been badly managed, and that the good of the people calls aloud for a change of admin- istration. The prevention and correction of errors, and corruption in public men, depend upon the wisdom of the people in the proper use of their elective franchise. This is great- ly aided by the co-operation of a free and vir- tuous press exercising a manly firmness, with watchful and impartial moderation. As the citizens of a free government disregard a soli- d, pure and practical morality as necessary in their public functionaries, so is the tendency of that government to anarchy and ruin. An honest appeal to the good sense of the people happily directed and often made, will arrest the progress of error more successfully than any other means which can be employed. We have no hesitation in saying that by the proper influence of the christian religion upon the minds and morals of a people, they are the best qualified for a free government and ren- dered the least liable to the turmoils of fac- tion and most invincible to the arm of despot- ism. It will be a leading object with us, to strengthen the bands of virtue and to rebuke vice. We design the Western Monitor to be a "terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well."

The present unparalleled state of the world, is not more remarkable or more interesting by reason of the great events which are passing in such rapid succession in the overthrow of thrones and powers, than on account of the vast, and astonishingly successful exertions which are making in the dissemination of the gospel over the four quarters of the globe.— As there is no regular channel in the western country for the communication of this branch of important and cheering news to the friends of humanity, and of the christian cause, we will appropriate a column in the Western Mon- itor for the publication of such information as we may receive from time to time, for their en- tertainment. We trust that a new era of the world is near at hand, in respect to moral and political tranquility and happiness, and that the present dark night of tempest, of terror & dismay, of lamentation and woe, is the pre- cursor of a more glorious day of light, liberty and joy. At this time it behoves every friend to virtue and true republicanism, to be vigilant and at his post.

We shall obtain the latest foreign and do- mestic news, and design to establish private mails for the purpose of conveying our paper with the greatest expedition to the different parts of the state. By these means we expect to give the earliest intelligence to our sub- scribers.

JAMES FISHBACK, HENRY C. SLEIGHT.

CONDITIONS: THE WESTERN MON- ITOR will be printed on a fine super-royal sheet, with new type, and be issued every Sat- urday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, if paid within 3 months from the publication of the first number, or Four Dollars after the ex- piration of the third month.

All arrearsages must be paid before any sub- scription is discontinued.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms. Letters to the editors, must be post-paid.

The publication of the paper will commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, which we expect will be by the first or middle of July. June 20.—25-3t

Fresh Medicine.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, has just receiv- ed and is now opening at his Apothecary's Shop, on Jordan's Row, opposite the court- house, a general assortment of MEDICINE, selected from the most respectable houses in New-York and Philadelphia. Those who pur- chase a regular assortment will be supplied at a moderate advance.

Viols assorted, Shop Furniture, Patent Med- icines, Paints, Water Colors, &c. &c. 15-1f

GRAND FEATS OF ACTIVITY.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, For the LAST TIME at the Theatre.

Mr. & Mrs. MEDRANO respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they intend giving a BRIL- LIANT EXHIBITION on Wednesday evening, 22d inst. They will perform on the TIGHT and SLACK ROPE, new feats of activity. * * * The Doors will be opened at half past 4, and the Performance commence at 5 o'clock

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

LANE & BEALE, of Philadelphia, BRUSH MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public they have commenced a branch of their busi- ness in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend carrying on the business extensively they will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, to any amount, at the Philadelphia prices, without carriage. From their long expe- rience in the business, and having the best work- men employed, they can furnish

Brushes of every Description.

Of a superior quality, and on such terms as will be advantageous to the purchasers. In addition to their stock of Brushes, they have on hand & intend keeping a constant supply of Morgan's Patent

Boot-Cutters, Trees, Lanks, &c.

A quantity of Russia Brushes, for sale

At the highest price given for DOG'S BRISTLES & COLT'S TAILS.

Pittsburg, May 4, 1814. 25-6m

THE MEMBERS OF

LEXINGTON LODGE No. 1,

ARE requested to be punctual in their at- tendance at Mason's Hall, on Friday, 24th inst. at 9 o'clock pre- cisely, it being the an- niversary of St. John the Baptist—transi- ent brethren are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M. Wm. S. DALLAM, Sec'y.

June 20.

THE MEMBERS OF

DAVIESS LODGE, No. 22,

ARE requested to be punctual in their at- tendance at their Lodge-room, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst. at 9 o'clock precisely, it being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist—transi- ent brethren are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M. JOHN POLLARD, Sec'y.

June 20.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the several acts of congress, to wit: "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory and for other purposes," passed the 26th March, 1804—"An act providing for the sale of certain land in the Indiana territory and for other purposes," passed the 30th of April, 1810—"An act providing for the re- moval of the land office established at Nash- ville in the state of Tennessee, and Canton in the state of Ohio, and to authorise the register of public monies to superintend the public sales of land in the district east of the Pearl river," &c. passed the 25th of February, 1811, and "An act to establish a land district in the Illinois territory east of the district of Kas- kaskia," &c. passed the 21st of February, 1812, it has been enacted that a land office shall be established at Shawneetown, in the Illinois territory, for the disposal and sale of the town lots and out lots in Shawneetown, and for the disposal of so much of the public lands of the United States heretofore included with- in the land district of Kaskaskia as lie east of the third principal meridian established by the surveyor general, under the direction of the register of the land office and receiver of public monies, and that the public sales shall commence on such day as the president of the United States shall by proclamation designate, and be kept open for three weeks and no longer—

WHEREFORE I, JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States,

in conformity with the provisions of the sever- al acts aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that the public sales

WHOLESALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, for negotiable notes at 4, 6 and 8 months, a large stock of **MERCHANDIZE**, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Cloths, fine & coarse
Cassimers & woollens
Stockinett & kersey-
net
Swansdown, tolinett,
and summer vesting
Flannels, white, black,
red, green & yellow
Coatings, blankets, &
carpeting
Manchester cords and
velvets
Cotton hose, men's and
women's
Cotton sleeves
Irish linens and sheet-
ings, 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4
checks
300 ps 4-4 & 6-4 white
& cold cam muslins
50 doz. Levantine, do
mask and serge 5-4,
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4
French silk shawls
Cotton shawls, flags, &
pocket handkerchiefs
2000 pieces ribbon, as-
sorted

HARDWARE

500 doz. knives and
forks, assorted
Pen-knives, razors,
scissors and needles
200 packet pins
An assortment of gilt
and plated buttons
An assortment of ivory
and crooked combs,
and combs in cases
3000lbs. German steel,
warranted good

GROCERIES

40 barrels Coffee and
loaf sugar
10 qr. casks Madeira
wine
10 do. Tenerife do.
do. Port do.
10 bbls. French brandy
4th proof
10 do. Jamaica rum
10 do. gin
Alspice, pepper, gin-
ger, chocolate, cloves
and nutmegs

Lexington, April 7.

Wm. GRIMES, Jr.

Has just received from Philadelphia, an entire new assortment of **Fresh Goods**.

Which were purchased for cash at a most favorable time—just after the arrival of the "Bramble." Those who may wish to purchase, will please call. The assortment is composed of the most fashionable articles, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which will be sold cheap for cash.

He has opened in the white house opposite the market, lately occupied by Stevens & Dallam.

A BOUNTY OF 124 DOLLARS

AND 160 acres of land will be given to each able bodied recruit, between the age of 18 and 40 years, who will enlist in the 2d rifle regiment for 5 years or during the war, 50 dollars in hand, 50 dollars when mustered and the balance when discharged. Pay, 8 dollars per month during service.

Young men desirous of entering the army will find the rifle service, both active and honorable—non-commissioned officers are much wanted—those who apply first of suitable capacity, will be appointed. Any person furnishing a recruit shall receive 8 dollars.

J. HEDDLESON, Lieut.

Lexington, May 30

WANTED

TO HIRE, A NEGRO WOMAN who is a good house servant.

ROBERT WILSON.

Lexington, May 30

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.

June 29, 1813.

SLATE IRON WORKS.

THE FURNACE is now in full blast, making from three to four tons a day. Orders forwarded shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, patterns forwarded to my Iron Store in Lexington, will meet a ready conveyance to the Works.

Is also now at work—all the fires are well managed and making iron of a superior quality.

Is also in full operation, and making a ton per day.

A constant supply of iron will be kept at my store in Lexington of a quality not inferior to any made in the United States, and will be warranted as such by

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

Lexington, 10th Dec. 1813.

MCULLOUGH & FOSTER

[Merchant Tailors.]

HAVE just received an additional supply of fine cloths, super fine do figured Mercailles Waistcoating—and United States officers' Infantry and Cavalry buttons—they assure those gentlemen who may please to call on them, they may depend on having their work done with the greatest despatch and punctuality—and in the most elegant manner.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire three or four NEGRO MEN, for whom a liberal price will be given in Cash.

DANIEL LAYTON.

Lexington, May 30,

DOMESTIC GOODS

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

HAVE just received 24 packages of STRIPES, CHAMBRAYS, CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, &c. &c. The whole of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, by the PACKAGE.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this office and at W. Essex's Book-Store,
"An Epitome of the Commentaries of Sir Wm Blackstone on the Laws of England, adapted to the practice in the U States"—which contains the essence of Blackstone's Commentaries, and gives a correct idea of

The Nature of Law
The absolute rights of Individuals
The People—whether Aliens or Citizens
Husband and Wife
Corporations
Property
Conveyances—whether by deed or devise
Things personal
Gouris
The pursuit of remedies by action
Proceedings in equity
Crimes and punishments
Offences against public justice, public peace
public trade, and public economy
Homicide
Personal offences
Offences against property
Means of preventing offences—and
Criminal prosecutions.

This work will be an inestimable treasure to those who have not time or opportunity to consult larger law tracts—and from its cheapness, will enable every individual who desires information, to procure it.

Price 50 Cents.

* A liberal discount to those who purchase a quantity.

SHOE STORE & FACTORY.

HAY & BORDMAN, from Baltimore, opposite the Branch Bank, have just opened an elegant assortment of the most fashionable SHOES of every description for ladies, gentlemen, misses, youth, and children, which will be sold by the package, dozen, or single pair, as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia or Baltimore (carriage excepted).—Also, men's patent HATS, and children's morocco do and ladies' Indispensables. Measure for ladies, misses and children's shoes of every description will be taken. Those who may please to favor them with their patronage will receive every attention.

N. B.—Country merchants are invited to call.

Lexington, April 7, 1814.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase three or four hundred cords of WOOD, to be delivered at their Steam Mill in course of the ensuing summer and fall. They also wish to purchase a few thousand bushels of Stone Coal, to be either delivered at the Mill or some convenient landing on the Kentucky river.

JOHN H. MORTON & Co.

Lexington Steam Mill, April 15

NOTICE—TO COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN PLATT,

COTTON MACHINE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has commenced the above business, and respectfully solicits a portion of their favors. JULES, THROTTLES, CARDING MACHINES, ROYAL AND DRAWING FRAMES, made on the best principles.

Wool Spinning Machines, on the most modern and approved plans, as well as Machines for Spinning Flax.

J. P. Presumes he will be able to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their commands—as far as regards quality, price, and periods of execution of all orders entrusted to him. The most satisfactory reference as to capability and workmanship can be given—Address by letter, post paid, at John Metcalf's Factory, Paris, where he constantly attends in person.

Paris, 5th May.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above line, able and experienced journeymen from Philadelphia, and having now his establishment in full operation, and on an extensive and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and candles (dip and mould) warranted equal in every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and which, on inspection and fairly analysed, will be found to have all the requisite quality, and composed of the best materials. Purchasers may be supplied on the most advantageous terms, by calling on him, examining the present stock, and judging for themselves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIPBATS.

N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for Tallow, Hoglard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes, Potash and all such articles as necessary to the above establishment.

TH. T.

Lexington, March 24th, 1814.

DR. JOHN TODD,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE and SURGERY.

NEW GOODS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

No 44—MAIN-STREET.

ROBERT MEGOWAN & Co. have just received from Philadelphia an entire new assortment of Merchandise, consisting of

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED, BRITISH, FRENCH and INDIA

Also, a large assortment of GLASS and HARD WARE.

Country Merchants and others will find the assortment complete and laid in on good terms.

Sugar and Prime Cotton by the pound or bale.

Cash given for HEMP.

20 Lexington, May 14, 1814.

J. H. & L. HAWKINS,

Have just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of

GOODS.

They were well laid in at cash prices, and will be sold low for cash.

They have for sale about \$5000 worth goods by the Piece or Package.

COFFEE, by the barrel.

TEAS, by the box.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.

They give Cash for Feathers and Linsey.

In addition to our present stock of goods, have just received an elegant assortment of

Loventine Silks and Satens, of all colours, for Lady's Pelices and Dresses

Also—Twenty Bales PRIME COTTON,

at 27 cents.

November 8, 1813.

MCULLA, GAINES & Co.

Have just received in part, and will shortly have on hand, 600 GALLONS FLAX SEED OIL, of the best quality, (without any mixture of hemp seed oil) which they will sell by the Barrel or Gallon—at the lowest terms.

19-2m Lexington, May 9, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Hudson, dec. are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and all those that have demands against said deceased, are requested to bring forward their accounts for settlement.

It is also requested that all those persons indebted to the firms of Hervey and Hudson, or Hervey, Shreve and Co. at Nicholasville, would call at the store lately occupied by Hervey and Hudson and make immediate payment to James Hervey, who is duly authorized to receive the same. Likewise all those indebted to J. H. & J. Hervey, or Hervey Shreve and Co. at Manchester, will call on Beverly Broadus in Manchester with whom their accounts and notes are left for collection. All those who fail to comply with the above notice may expect their bonds, notes or accounts, to be put in the hands of proper officers for collection.

The books of Joseph Hudson, dec. are at his old stand in Lexington, where I have opened a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

which I will sell on the most moderate terms, either wholesale or retail.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY,

Executor of the estate of Joseph Hudson, dec.

May 9th, 1814.

James B. January,

Has removed his office to the lower house in Frazier's new row, two doors below the Collector's office, on Upper-street.

Lexington, January 31, 1813.

Removal.

DR RICHARDSON has removed his Shop next door below Wm. Essex, Jr. and Co's book-store, and opposite the court-house.

15-1f April 11, 1814.

The Subscriber

HAVING COMMENCED THE

Tanning & Currying Business.

HAS a quantity of LEATHER on hand, which he will dispose of upon moderate terms. He wants two Boys as apprentices to the above business.

JOHN HULL.

Lexington, January 19, 1814.

BANK STOCK.

CASH will be given for forty or fifty Shares in the Bank of Kentucky. Apply to

S. & G. TROTTER

Lexington, May 10, 1814.

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-1f

TWENTY DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 17th ultimo, a mulatto boy named JESSE, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 18 years of age; he has worked some time at the Carpenter's trade—he took with him a calico and check shirt—had on a snuff coloured cloth coat and fur hat. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail, and all reasonable expenses if delivered in Lexington.

DAVID MEGOWAN.

May 6, 1814.

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,

An elegant assortment of

Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,

Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tonges, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash.

ALL KINDS OF Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Two or three Journeymen wanted immediately to work at the white-smith business.

Also, two or three Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Two or three apprentices wanted to learn the Silver Plating business.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814.

Greenville Springs.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has taken the Greenville Springs, near Harrodsburg, and will be ready by the 20th inst. to receive boarders; he pledges himself every thing in his power shall be done to render the situation of those who may call on him comfortable.—The large and numerous buildings on the premises will enable him to accommodate a large company. He will be supplied with liquors of every kind—his stables are large and shall be well filled with hay and grain of every kind—he hopes that by an unremitting attention to his duty, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

H. PALMER.

April 1814.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

19-1f May 10, 1813.

State Lottery Office,

BALTIMORE.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Proprietor of the above establishment, informs the public generally, that the

Washington Monument Lottery,

SECOND CLASS,

is now drawing in Baltimore, 5 days in each week, to finish on the 15th of June next—and now contains.

1	Prize of	\$40,000
1	"	50,000
1	"	20,000
2	"	10,000
5	"	5,000
15	"	1,000
20	"	500
50	"	100

&c. &c. Price of Tickets, \$12 each.

THE BALTIMORE HOSPITAL LOTTERY

has drawn 44 days—the next drawn Ticket will be \$20,000—it also contains a floating prize of \$30,000, and one of \$5,000.—Tickets \$14—The drawing will not be resumed so early but adventurers at a distance may supply themselves with tickets for the \$20,000.

THE TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY is now drawing three times a week, and contains 1 prize of \$30,000—1 prize of \$20,000—1 prize of \$5,000, &c. &c. Tickets \$10.

Letters from any part of the Union, (post paid enclosing cash, prizes, or drafts) for tickets in any of the above lotteries, or any other in Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore, addressed to

J. ROBINSON,

STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, BALT.

will meet the most prompt attention, and the earliest and most correct information given gratis of lottery tickets, whether purchased of him or not. Said Robinson publishes for the use of customers, a weekly paper, containing the list of all blanks and prizes as drawn, enabling adventurers to examine their own tickets—which is sent to purchasers of ten tickets in any lottery gratis. Post masters who receive orders may have it gratis.

ROBINSON annexes the Scheme of the

MASONIC HALL LOTTERY

which will draw in the summer.

1	Prize of	\$40,000
1	"	20,000
1	"	10,000
7	"	5,000
20	"	1,000
25	"	500
100	"	50
1000	"	20

Tickets at \$10 each, for sale by said Robinson.

ELLIS & TROTTER,

Have just received, and are now opening their new Brick House, two doors above

Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of COTTON.

31-121f Lexington, Oct. 1, 1813.

MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON

Have just received a large Assortment of

GOODS,

In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash.

A large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SEINE TWINE.

Nov. 15, 1813.

MRS. BROWN has just received from

Philadelphia an assortment of the most fashionable STRAW HATS & BONNETS, viz

PERRY'S with cockades,